

英语系列

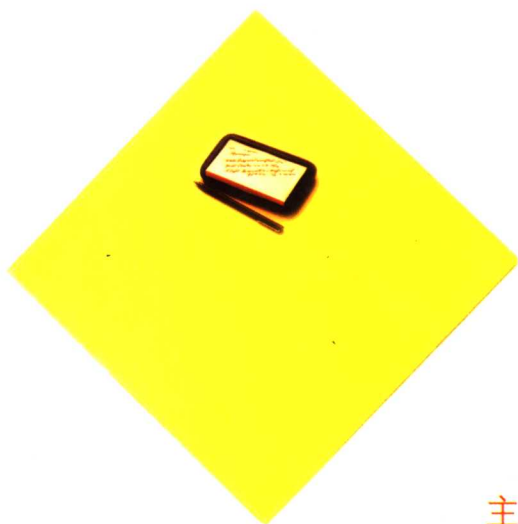
应试

高分诀窍

BAND — 新编大学英语 四级考试

词汇、语法及综合技巧

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR



主编 何 慧

根据教育部最新考纲要求编写

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前 言

本书是根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》编写的,所选的材料时事性强、新颖。它不但能直接帮助和指导应试者顺利通过大学英语四级考试,也可作为大学英语六级考试、TOEFL、GRE、EPT 和研究生入学考试等的应试参考书。本教程含有大量和全面的英语知识与学习技巧,每一位英语学习者都能通过本教程全面地学习英语,大幅度地提高英语水平。英语教学工作也可以从中获取丰富的教学资料。

本书包括词汇、语法、完形填空和改错等题型。众所周知,词汇与语法是英语学习的基础,但是,在日常的英语学习和准备大学英语四级考试过程中,词汇与语法却是广大英语学习者的老大难问题。通过本书词汇、语法练习,学习者能达到“柳暗花明又一村”的境界。同时,新题型 Cloze(完形填空)考察考生对词汇、语法的准确运用及对全文的综合理解,要求比较高,也有一定难度。改错是外语教学中一种常见的考试形式,它能有效地检测学生掌握基础知识的程度和运用语言的能力。为此,我们根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》编写了此书。

希望广大读者在阅读本书的过程中,对书中的不足或错误之处不吝指正。

编 者

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Unit 1

Part I Vocabulary and Grammar

- The medicine is on sale everywhere. You can get it at _____ chemist's.
A. each B. some
C. certain D. any
- You cannot be _____ careful when you drive a car.
A. very B. so
C. too D. enough
- She's rung _____. I must have said something to upset her.
A. up B. round
C. back D. off
- _____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.
A. Had they arrived B. Would they arrive
C. Were they arriving D. Were they to arrive
- We found there was no tool _____.
A. to work B. working with
C. to work with D. worked with
- He _____ his watch several times but it is still slow.
A. wipes B. overlooks
C. adjusts D. varies
- It was in 1901 _____ Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States.
A. when B. and

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- C. that D. which
8. The final _____ of the play will take place on Sunday.
A. action B. performance
C. view D. sight
9. A laser beam can be turned into a _____ weapon.
A. dead B. deadly
C. dying D. deathly
10. We had suffered all kinds of _____ before we arrived at our destination.
A. affiliations B. affections
C. affectations D. hardships
11. The rules of grammar may be _____, but often the exceptions do not seem to fit any system.
A. magical B. logical
C. comical D. political
12. It seems oil _____ from this pipe for some time. We'll have to take the machine apart to put it right.
A. had leaked B. is leaking
C. leaked D. has been leaking
13. When he arrived, he found _____ the aged and the sick at home.
A. none but B. none other than
C. nothing but D. no other than
14. The pressure _____ causes Americans to be energetic, but it also puts them under a constant emotional strain.
A. to compete B. competing
C. to be competed D. having competed
15. Your hair wants _____. You'd better have it done tomorrow.
A. cut B. to cut
C. cutting D. being cut

16. Time passed quickly and three months went by _____ we knew it.
A. before B. after
C. when D. till
17. The ship was sailing _____.
A. the south B. a south
C. south D. to south
18. He didn't go into detail on the subject, he spoke _____.
A. in common B. in general
C. in particular D. in short
19. If there are several candidates for a job, they are usually interviewed _____.
A. by order B. by turn
C. in order D. in turn
20. All flights _____ because of the storm, they decided to take the train.
A. having canceled B. have been canceled
C. were canceled D. having been canceled
21. The exchange _____ of the pound has fallen against the dollar.
A. rate B. worth
C. currency D. amount
22. Don't _____ to let me know if there is anything I can do for you.
A. reject B. prevent
C. hesitate D. refuse
23. Soon he is inside the _____ building where his company has offices.
A. sixty story B. sixty stories
C. sixtieth stories D. sixtieth story
24. You can fly to London this evening _____ you don't mind changing
planes in Paris.
A. provided B. except
C. unless D. as soon as

25. What she has done _____ my feelings deeply.
A. damage B. ruin
C. hurt D. worse
26. The paper _____ several persons are risking their lives is an important report on missiles.
A. after which B. for which
C. with which D. at which
27. I'd rather you _____ make any comment on the issue for the time being.
A. don't B. wouldn't
C. didn't D. shouldn't
28. Ann never dreams of _____ for her to be sent abroad very soon.
A. there being a chance C. there be a chance
B. there to be a chance D. being a chance
29. It was very kind of you to do the washing - up, but you _____ it.
A. mustn't have done C. wouldn't have done
B. mightn't have done D. didn't have to do
30. Frequently single - parent children _____ some of the functions that the absent adult in the house would have served.
A. take off B. take after
C. take in D. take on

Part II Cloze

The concept that people are 31 of having a sixth sense is not new one. Numerous studies of ESP (extrasensory perception) have been 32 for decades. What they have revealed supports the theory 33 people are capable of having and using another sense beyond sight, sound, smell, taste and touch. But 34 single group of people seems to have this ability as consistent as 35 . Why is this?

Some scientists theorize that the 36 and intimate relationships that mother and child have for the first year of the child's life set 37 an *empathy*(神入) that no other relationships could possibly duplicate. In 38 words, a mother "turns in" to the 39 and behavior of her child more than any other person could. 40, even though she may be 41 with household chores or social activities, a part of her is constantly alert for the child's safety. Not an 42 theory — since most of us are the 43 of our mothers' devotion. But how does this explain why a mother will know that her child is 44 danger, even though the child itself may not be aware of it? This is the question which we can not logically explain why there seems 45 that warns a mother when her child approaches danger.

Someday, perhaps, we will know. Someday we may 46 the kind of communication that exists between mother and child and be able to 47 on that knowledge to a better form of communication in all relationships. There is no 48 if such a thing as a mother's intuition 49, and the fact of its existence may be an indication that all of us are capable of having another instinct — the sixth 50.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 31. A. capable | B. able | C. probable | D. liable |
| 32. A. underlay | B. undermine | C. underground | D. underway |
| 33. A. which | B. that | C. when | D. why |
| 34. A. a | B. the | C. no | D. / |
| 35. A. mothers did | B. mothers do | C. did mothers | D. do mothers |
| 36. A. shut | B. near | C. close | D. affectionate |
| 37. A. down | B. up | C. on | D. off |
| 38. A. another | B. the other | C. other | D. others |
| 39. A. think | B. thought | C. thoughts | D. thinking |
| 40. A. However | B. Moreover | C. Therefore | D. Besides |
| 41. A. preoccupied | B. interested | C. attracted | D. amused |
| 42. A. reason | B. reasoned | C. reasonable | D. unreasonable |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 43. A. product | B. products | C. production | D. produce |
| 44. A. to | B. of | C. on | D. in |
| 45. A. someone | B. somewhat | C. something | D. somehow |
| 46. A. learn | B. study | C. understand | D. realize |
| 47. A. enlarge | B. expand | C. gain | D. get |
| 48. A. doubt | B. suspect | C. puzzle | D. confusion |
| 49. A. exists | B. lies | C. lives | D. extinct |
| 50. A. feeling | B. sense | C. instinct | D. feel |

Part III**Error Correction**

Directions: In each of the following 2 passages there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word, or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Passage I

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that he must take him for better or for worse as is his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his own toil bestowed that plot of ground which is given him to till. The power which resides in him is new in nature, and none but him knows

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

what he can do, nor he know until he has tried.

4. _____

Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of every one of its member. Society is a joint-stock company, in which the members agree, for the better securing of bread for each shareholder, to surrender to the liberty and culture of each individual. Virtue in most respects is conformity, self-reliance is their aversion. It loves not realities and creators, but names and customs.

5. _____

6. _____

He who would be a man, must be a conformist. He who would gather immortal plans must not be hindered by the name of goodness, but must explore if it be goodness. Nothing is at last sacred but the integrity of your own mind know yourself and you shall have the suffrage of the world.

7. _____

A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen, philosophers and diviners. A great thinker simply ought have nothing to do with consistency. He may as well concern himself with his shadow on the wall. Speak what you think now in hard words, and tomorrow speak to-morrow thinks in hard words again, as if it contradicts everything you said today. "Ah, so you shall be sure to be misunderstood". Is it so bad, then, to be misunderstood? Pythagoras

8. _____

9. _____

was misunderstood, nor was Socrates, Jesus,
Luther, Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, and every
pure and wise spirit that ever took flesh.
To be great is to be misunderstood.

10. _____

Passage II

One proof that there was a new nation in the making would be the appearance of a new and characteristic literature. No sooner political independence from the Old World was assured than the hue and cry for an independent literature set in. The problem was a simple one; the answer was not easy. Here, far from the sophistication and corruption of Europe, was unspoiled nature waiting to be described and regenerated man eager to express his ideas. The materials of a new civilization and a new literature were in hand; but art is form, and new form does not suddenly appear. The colonists from long habit looked at British poetry, fiction, drama, and essay for their standards of literary expression. The eighteenth century had been a time of formal art. Somehow the new wine must put into old bottles. Somehow American literature must equal or surpass its British models in perfection of expression and at the same time was faithful to its naive ideas and experience. Catching between the urge of youth to break all ties with the past and the need of art for a tradition and a model by which to

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

bend the raw materials of life in formal expression, 9 _____

our earliest men of letter were at once naive, ex - 10 _____

perimental, conformist, self - conscious, and imita -
tive.

Unit 1

Part I Vocabulary and Grammar

1. D. [译文]这种药到处都有销售,在任何药店都能买到。本题是不定代词的用法,四个答案中 A) each “各个”、C) certain “一定的”、D) any “任何”都可跟单数,但 each, certain 与原文上下文不符。
2. C. [译文]当你开车时,无论怎样小心都不过分。can not...too 怎么……也不过分,是固定搭配,如 You cannot praise the picture too highly. 无论怎样称赞这副照片都不过分。
3. D. [译文]她挂断了电话,一定是我说了一些让她心烦的事。ring up 意为“打电话”,如 She rings up to me every day. 她每天打电话给我。ring round 意为“转圈”。ring back 意为“打回电话”。
4. D. [译文]如果他们能在我们后天离开之前赶到的话,我们就举行一次盛大的宴会。

表示将来不可能发生的事实,常用虚拟语气,主句的谓语为 should + 动词原形(适用于第一人称主语)或 would, could, might + 动词原形(适用于其他人称主语),而条件句的谓语应该用 should + 动词原形, were to + 动词原形或直接用动词的过去时(如 be 改用 were), 如: If he were to be there tomorrow, he would help you. 如果他明天去那儿的话,他会帮你的。

5. C. [译文]我们发现没有工具可以用了。
to work with 作为不定式修饰 tool, 因为 tool 是 work 的时候使用的工具, 所以要用 with, 构成介宾搭配。
6. C. [译文]他调了好几次手表,但表仍然是慢的。
调表是 adjust the watch, 与题意相符。wipe 意为“揩、擦”。overlook

意为“俯视,忽视,宽恕,检查。”vary 意为“改变,改动”。

7. C.[译文]罗斯福是在 1901 年成为美国总统的。

It is /was...that/who...是强调句型。不管强调哪一部分的内容,只要不是指人都需要用 that 引导从句。

8. B.[译文]最后一场戏将在星期天演出。

action 意为“情节,行动”,performance 意为“完成,演出”,view 意为“风景”,sight 意为“视力,见解。”

9. B.[译文]激光能成为致命的武器。

dead 意为“死的”,deadly 意为“致命的,死一般的”,dying 意为“垂死的”,deathly 意为“致死的”。

10. D.[译文]我们在到达预定目标之前经受了各种各样的苦难。

affiliation 意为“入学”,affectation 意为“假装,做作”,affection 意为“友爱,爱情”,hardship 意为“苦难”。

11. B.[译文]这些语法规则是合乎逻辑的,但是也有例外,有些看上去没有任何规律。magical 意为“魔力的”,logical 意为“合乎逻辑的”,comical 意为“滑稽的”,political 意为“政治的”。

12. D.[译文]油似乎从管道里渗漏出来已有一段时间了,我们不得不把这些管道拆掉然后重新装好。题中的时间状语为 for some time,表明此题应采用现在完成时,故选答案 D。

13. A.[译文]当他到达时,他发现只有年老的和生病的在家。

none but“只有,除……外谁也没有”,(but 后常用人称代词的宾格形式),如 Nobody but her can answer it. 只有她能回答这个问题。none other than 意为“不是别人而是”,nothing but 意为“除了……以外什么也没有,只有”。

14. A.[译文]竞争的压力使得美国人精力旺盛,但是也使得他们的神经时刻都绷得紧紧的。

to compete 意为“竞争的……”,在此题中的 to compete 作 pressure 的后置定语表示“竞争的压力”。competing 是现在分词,作定语要放在名词前;to be competed 为不定式的被动语态,但是 compete 常用